For the Standard.

The Signs of the Times. MESSES. EDITORS: The patriot is often induced by some fear of apprehended danger to look at the political sky, and see if all is clear and bright, or gloomy and lowering. The calm and tranquility, the comfort and happiness, the affection and love, which centre around the domestic hearth, are only invaded and disturbed by some painful foreboding, that the country of our birth is about to undergo some violent convulsion, which may shake it from extremity to extremity. A combination of antipo-dal elements, coalescing for the most sordid objects, and actuated by anything but a patriotic desire to preserve and perpetuate our institutions in all their original purity, is indeed sufficient to create fear and alarm. But whilst we tremble in viewing the arching heavens, and behold indications of a "warring of the elements," yet the whole firmament is not shrouded n gloom. Hope, that "fire divine," which cheers the sad heart, when despondency bids us despair, tells us the future will be bright, and that it is the darkest hour that precedes the glowing light of

For twelve months past the political waters have been in commotion-agitated by unnatural influences. They must quiet, or the ship of State can never ride out the severity of the gale, or the boisterousness of the sea. Angry feeling, ungovernable passions, bitter and acrimonious prejudices have been aroused, and men heretofore friendly in their social relations, no longer entertain a reciprocal feeling of esteem and regard. To what is this detestable spirit owing? What produces this estrangement of fraternal affection and this alienation of feeling everywhere? Is it because men entertain different political sentiments and are so bigoted as to deny others the right to act and think as they please? No, it is not this. It is the anti-republican and proscriptive spirit which so unfortunately exists in our midst that has introduced discord and personal hostility into every community. Should this feeling be of long continuance no one can foretell the consequences. Then let us hope for the best.

Men who assemble at secluded places, at late hours in the night, are certainly unfit to govern the country. They need that moral courage so essential in public men. They would tremblingly shrink from the responsibility of approving or disapproving great measures upon which is to depend the weal or woe of the Republic. Their narrow creed and their narrow ideas of government would bring upon them and their country obloquy and reproach. Their dark council chambers could not hide them from the finger of scorn which would be constantly pointed at them. Public opinion would follow and haunt them like an evil spirit for their misdeeds. Darkness and muffled faces cannot screen them from that odium which must be attached to their names as long as they are permitted to remain on this stage of action. Let them take warning ere it be too late, and repent the rashness and folly of their over-zealous exertions for power and plunder.

It is truly a fascinating doctrine that "Americans should rule America." They have from the existence of our government up to the present day presided over its destinies, and all assertions to the contrary are so base as to need no refutation. Follow those who so loudly proclaim this glorious dogma, the eye, they will lead you into the deadly morass of whiggery, whose ambient atmosphere is rendered malarious and deathly from the putrescent and decomposing bodies of disappointed politicians. Let "Sam" direct your footsteps, disciple of Jefferson, and with stealthy pace you are leaving your party to worship at the feet of the Black Knight. The immortal principles of religious toleration so eloquently commended by Washington to his countrymen, and the rights secured to adopted citizens by the Constitution can alone preserve for the benefit of future generations our model government.

And here it may be asked, are the "signs of the times' 'discouraging? Far, very far from it. "The clouds that lowered upon our house," are now, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Know Nothingism like an "effervescence that has effervesced," is declining everywhere. Already the premonitory symptons of decay are visible. The dangers we anticipated from it we hardly fear-potent as it would be for evil could it obtain the ascendency at Washington. Virginia, the noble banner State of invincible Democracy, and the birth place of the revered founder of our creed, sounded the first peal of its death-knell. Stephens and Toombs, Preston and Kerr, leaders of the Whig party in its palmiest days, are battling against the odious principles of "Sam," and the late Philadelphia Convention gives the sable personage an eternal quietus and repose. If the "signs of the times" are not auspicious for the Democracy I must confess my inability to read them.

In North Carolina we can inform our friends abroad that our prospects are highly flattering. The sterling Democracy of the Old North State know their duty and bave resolved to perform it on the 2d of August. We expect to return to the next Congress six or seven opponents of Know Nothingism, out of the eight members allowed us. In the first District Dr. Shaw will undoubtedly be re-elected to the seat he now occupies so creditably to himself and his constituents. As a fearless defender of 'emocratic principles, his cogent reasoning and I ming satire, added to the suavity of his manners, will tell with fearful force against his adversaries. In this, the 2d District, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, a bold opponent of Know Nothingism, who can by his ready sarcasm expose its hideousness, will be returned to Congress over every exertion a secret foe can put forth. Whilst we consider but one District doubtful, let us show by our increased majorities for such men as Kerr, Winslow, Branch, and other candidates, that the Old North State, has not retrograded from the position she has occupied for the past five years. This cheering result we confidently anticipate, and an August sun will beam upon our expectations realized.

To all Democrats, I say, be of good cheer. The safety and welfare of the country are confided to your hands. What a precious trust! Democratic principles are in the vigor of healthy existence, while the carcass of defunct Whiggery has bleached un-der three summer's suns. Our party stands upon the platform of the Constitution, upon the great principles enunciated in the resolutions of 1798-'99. and re-affirmed as the landmarks of our faith in every National Convention we have held. They do not change to secure success, but stand out to the world in all their excellence, as the true criteria of republicanism, and a chart to direct struggling nations to the priceless blessings of liberty. Let defeat come upon our flag-let fanatical and sectional opposition assail it-let bigotry and intolerance attack it-and it will float when "madness has ceased to rule the hour," as the unconquerable banner of a great party. With our hearts right and ready for the contest, let us remember our dearest interests are at stake, as Americans, and be prepared to meet the foe and conquer him.

"Rise! or Greece forever falls, Up! or freedom breathes her last!"

W. V. G. Beaufort, N. C., June 22, 1855.

For the Standard.

Mesers. Holden & Wilson: DEAR SIRS: The Hon, T. L. Clingman and his opponent, Mr. Carmichael, may be said to be fairly in the field. They spoke at Murphy and Fort Hem-bree last week. The questions discussed pertained to Know Nothingism. Mr. Clingman opposes and Mr. Carmichael advocates their doctrine. In the Know Nothing Convention held at Asheville which nominated Mr. Carmichael, Cherokee county seems not to have been represented, and Mr. Clingman contends that even the members of the Know Nothing party of that county, not being represented are not bound to support Mr. Carmichael as the nominee. He further argues that Know Nothingism is a plan adopted to enable a few individual politicians to cheat the people out of their votes, and thus transfer their political power to a few officeseekers and trading politicians. That the effect, so far from benefitting the people—the effect of the Know Nothing doctrine, if successful, will be to unite the church and State which our ancestors had been so careful to guard against in the Constitution. That experience of a union between the British government and ernment and a protestant church had resulted in the oppressive tithe system, which required in addition to the payment of taxes for the support of government, one-tenth of all the farmer raised for the support of the aupport of the church. He contends that our people have been too long freed from the payment

of tithes to submit to a renewal of the system, which would follow as a consequence if the govern-ment becomes united with either the catholic or protestant church. Mr. Clingman also contends that the doctrine of the Know Nothings with regard to the emigration of foreigners is in direct opposition to the Whig doctrine of '76, as shown by the Declaration of Independence. It is admitted by the friends of Mr. Carmichael that in political discussion he is neither equal to Mr. Clingman nor Col. Gaither, and as Know Nothingism has both the Whig and the Democratic parties united to contend with, unless they are much stronger than they are generally believed to be, Mr. Clingman's majority will be larger than it was when he run against Col. Gaither two years ago. The candidates for Congress and for Governor in Tennessee are canvassing, and their discussions are principally confined to the principles of the Know Nothing party. Some of the clergy in both States are taking ground for Know Nothingism, and some of the people seem to think that there is nothing strange in that-because they may have some interest in uniting the church with the government-it would, it is supposed, be much easier to receive tithes than to depend, as heretofore, upon voluntary contributions. When clergymen turn politicians the cause of religion must suffer in the estimation of the people. It is due, however, to a large number of the clergymen to state that they adhere to the doctrine of their ancestors, and neither favor Know Nothingism nor any thing else which tends to a union of church and State.

JUNIUS. June 20, 1855.

For the Standard. MESSES. EDITORS: - What a very pretty game the Know Nothings have played lately! And now the question is, are the sensible voters of all parties in North Carolina going to be deceived by it? The Philadelphia Convention! what a farce it was-in which the Kilkenny cat fight was acted over. The Northern tail bouncing back to its abolition dens, to get up some kind of galvanized, artificial head and body, and the Southern tail, dragged South by Rayner & Co., with the painted caricature of a whole Know Nothing cat-painted all over with the delusive character, "This is a national cat"-the country, meanwhile, is laughing over the Pickwickian pic-

I have had some opportunities of observing, lately, what is the rational opinion of the Know Nothing melange; and I find, generally, nothing but either a hearty disgust or a wholesome ridicule excited by the late escapade of folly and gas at Philadelphia .-The Northern Know Nothings went there, leaders or nothing; and they went away still determined to be leaders. They were the only ones who had met with success, and were entitled to the distinction of ruling the convention and ruining the country-if, peradventure, there be not enough honesty and patriotism extant to save it. The Southern Know Nothings went there to clap-trap a something wherewith to gull the Southern States, and to get the fusion and collusion of the Northern wing, and in this they most signally failed; for the South is not to be gulled by the silly conglomeration they got up. The daity of the Unitarians has been invoked to aid them, but the divinity that will succor them will be a unit without even the co-operation of the Arians.

One thing, perhaps, will save them from everlasting obloquy in North Carolina. Rayner was there, and Haughton was there. Rayner, whom the whigs whilom refused to vote for for Senator; and Haughton, (Haut-ton,)-who is Haughton? Is he known beyond the precincts of Chatham? But where was Badger, where was Graham, where was the eloquent Kerr, the three really and justly distinguished whigs of North Carolina? My God! that the whig party of North Carolina should have to drop such men as those, and be content, under the new name of Know Nothings, to be represented by Messrs, Rayner and Haughton! These two men are clever enough, and honorable enough, personally; but the idea that the whig party of this State should have to fall back upon them as exponents of their political calibre and intellectual stamina! But then to compensate for all this, they have gained Reid, of Duplin, and Shepard, of Wake! Wonder how Messrs. Badger and Graham fancy the swan?

You have heard ere this of the trick attempted to be played, by publishing a speech said to be delivered by Frederick P. Stanton, at the Barker, New York demonstration. Since then Mr. Stanton has published a card, denying that he is a Know Nothing, denying he made a speech, denying being in New York at the time at all. Such, however, are the dirty tricks the culvert party are seeking to influence the Southern elections with.

There is every prospect in this District of the election of Dr. Shaw. The Know Nothing nomination proves a pain-ful sore to the greater portion of that party. Paine's Mexican history is too fresh in the memory of the people; and his turning up on this new Know Nothing "horse," is not calculated to give him a pleasant campaign ride.

If you come to Weldon, be sure and stop at the Weldon Hotel, kept by T. J. Jarratt & Co.; it combines all the conveniences, comfort and good fare of the large city hotels, without their exorbitant charges. The table service is elegant, and the viands loading it, still more worthy of note if you arrive here with a good appetite.

MORE ANON. Weldon, N. C., June 23, 1855.

For the Standard. - Down Town, June 28, 1855. Messes. Editors:-The last Register contains a communication signed "Chatham." The Register's editor, in the hurry of going to press, jorgot to say, that the said production was "highly entertaining, beautiful and useful;" we mention this, that Chatham's feelings may not be hurt. Chatham concludes his communication thus:

"I understand that among the many tests applied by the Order to the candidates, there is one which will most effectually bar the entrances of some into the Order. It is this: "We will not, under any circumstances, receive into this Order an old man in his dotage, a libeller, nor a fool."

I assure Chatham he is mistaken; I have the whole of their constitutions, rituals, oaths, ceremonies, &c., by heart, and there is no such qualification; they will take any one in who can vote, and ask no questions. There was such a qualification as this: No one who had a Catholic wife, could come in. That is now a recommendation. Instead of restricting, they are going to extend the privileges of the order. Their orator says, that Congress has the right to say who shall vote for members of our House of Commons. A Know Nothing Congress will, of course, restore the right of suffrage to the free negroes; and then what a jolly time the "darkies" and "dark lanterns" will have UP STAIRS!

No mistake about their being natives. No sir! If Chatham will pay our town a visit, I will show him some of the "dark lanterns" down here; real Simon Pure champions of the church; they are men of character (?) and no mistake—the records of our criminal courts show that,

[Messes. Editors:-The following letter was in-

ended for the columns of the Metr politan, but as

there will be no issue of that paper this week, please

PAUL PRY. For the Standard

insert it in the Standard, as it contradicts, most emphatically, the report that Shepard will divide the Democratic vote of Nash. R. H. WHITAKER.] NASHVILLE, June 20th, 1855. MR. EDITOR :- I have heard that a report is cur-

rent in your county, that Mr. Shepard, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, will poll some six or seven hundred votes in Nash county. Do you believe it? Can any body believe it? I think not, from the most reliable information I can get, and from the leading politicians in the county. Shepard will poll the large number of about one hundred or one hundred and twenty, at most; and Branch will get the remainder-about eleven hundred. This, think, is a correct statement of the parties in this county. But such is Know Nothingism. They pub lished in round numbers for Flournoy, in Virginia, seventy two thousand; and what was the result? a small mistake of several thousand.

We hear of occasional resignations in the county, and think by the first Thursday in August, their number will greatly decreased. Knew Nothingism is doomed to finish the death in the South, it so reluctantly commenced in Virginia. Respectfully yours,

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. Letter from the Hon. A. B. Longstreet on Know Nothingism.

We find in the last number of the Nashville

Union and American, a letter on this absorbing question, from this distinguished native Georgian, now President of the University of Mississippi. The name of Augustus B. Longstreet is endeared to the people of Georgia by many ties in the history of the past. It is a name which we were taught to revere in early youth as synonymous with all that was bold and fearless in the character of the advocate, with all that was parental and dignified in the sage instructor, and with all that was pure and honest and upright in the minister of the gospel. The old men of Georgia have been accustomed to love him as a brother; the young men, scattered throughout the State, who, from his lips, have heard the lessons of wisdom, continue to revere him as a father. There is no man in Georgia who will dare to stand up and say that A. B. Longstreet speaks from impure motives. The indignant frowns of an honest people would paralyse the sacreligious effort. Judge Longstreet has been forced from his retirement to come out and speak upon this question; but having come out, he has met the issue with that boldness and honesty which characterizes the man. He speaks to the people in the voice of warning wisdom, and tells them to beware of an organization, which must lead to religious intolerance and persecution.

The circumstances which led to the publication of this letter, arose from an attack made upon the Judge by the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, charging him with preaching anti-Know Nothing doctrines.

After alluding to the editors of that paper, who have assailed him as the head of the Mississippi University, he proceeds to condemn the order in the terms to be found in the extracts below. Let extend Georgian read them carefully and ponder over them well, whether he be Know Nothing or anti-Know

"In July last I had just heard of a new organi zation in the country-secret in its movements, and going under the name Know Nothings. Its principles, I understood to be, opposition to Catholics and Foreigners, to be planned in the dark, strengthened by oaths and manifested at the ballot-box. It filled me with alarms.

"I saw in it the elements of rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated in that month, and forewarned them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have foreshadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled, but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it, ought to ensure respect for my judgment in and about Oxford at least; but it is that very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now. "This is the sin which brought out against me

the recondite presses which I have named before.-It is called 'dabling in politics,' but, its true name is 'Unpalatable Truth.' This is the sin for which I am soon, perchance, to be sacrificed. They that stoned the Prophets of old are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better use could be made of my old carcass, than the offering of it up on the altar of this American Baal. An incense might arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State from this modern abomination, than anything which can emanate from my poor frost-covered brain. The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order in an appeal to my Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so .-I am committed against it, and I shall oppose it forever-not in the class room, but every where elsenot as a partizan, but as a Christian. This the patrons of the University should know. For all the honors and emoluments of earth, I could not be induced to assume a position of neutrality in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood, and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions, if it be not crushed, and that speedily.

"In my view, every man who has a scruple's influence, should rise against it-now-immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With all its professed Americanism, it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale, men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defving sinners upon earth; binds them by oaths in the bonds of fellowship and sets them all at work in politics, and nothing but politics. I find a christi n brother among them-I read to him II Cor. vi. 14, and on, and I implore him to come out from such connections; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority in this wise: 'Sir, my name is Politics-you are a Clergyman, and Clergymen should have nothing to do with Politics!' 'Right,' cries my brother; 'old man you'll ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!' I say to him 'your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church.' 'Sir,' it responds, 'do you thus denounce the pious of my order-have you no respect for the Church or your place?' I denounce the sinners of the band, and the saints reprove me. I reprove the saints, and the sinners denonnce me! The saint shields the sinner, and the sinner the saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

"On me the new Order bears with intolerable pressure. It rises before me like the ghost of Banquo, at my every step in the pathway of duty.

"I am a preacher: If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing Know Nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

"I am a teacher: If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding. I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of Know Nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. B. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of treasure; I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-Know Nothing politics. As I am eyer to be gored by this young mad bull, I had as well take it by the horns at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the Church, and the Constitution, and I will never disturb it.

"A word to the good people of Mississippi and l have done. You have a University of which you may feel proud. For harmony and kindly feeling among the faculty, for good order, good morals, gentlemanly demeanor, study and progress among the students, and for ardert attachment between preceptors and pupils, you may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any other kindred institution in the world. For its age, it has not its equal in point of patronage and rank in the United States. In these respects, it stands at the head of 103 out of 118 Colleges in the United States; and of those above it, a large majority are over forty years older than itself, and three over one hundred years older. And this rank it has attained through more adverse fortunes than probably eyer beset an Institution before.-Fear not that it will ever be a school of politics .-Your sons graduate in politics before they come to the University.

"It is now in its palmiest days, and this you see is one of the objects of Know Nothing vandalism. It has already, I fear, thrown a fire brand into its peaceful halls. I appeal to you to come to the rescue, Rise up as one man against it, when it invades the sanctuary of literature, instead of requiring your professors to kneel in its presence. I am sure there are yet more than ten thousand Christians in and about the State who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. I call them to its help. Honest yeomanry, and farmers of the land, who always mean right, come ye to its succor! Honest, well meaning Know Nothings, who in thoughless moments have been drawn into the order, come out of it, and rally to

the support of your University. "I regret having been constrained to an attitude which may perchance injure the University for a time; but be the fault on the head of Know Nothings, not mine. Look at their fruits already scat-tered through the land, and surely you will approve of my opposition to it. If you do not, your children will. 'By their fruits shall we know them.' What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation-Churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other-Saints and sinners in close embrace; Preachers of the same Church getting but half congregations and ha's support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—

brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs, and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order: Well, it must take its course till reason

"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing

resumes her seat.

but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methedism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare, for savage ambush fighting; or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see, that when the work of crushing Churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me-two thirds of my own Church (I judge) will be against me-the Trustees will be alarmed for the interests of the Collegemy colleagues of the Faculty will be uneasy-my best friends will be pained; but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the end. It will be madness in men to withdraw their sons from the able teacing of my colleagues, for my fault-to attack the College to injure me: but these are days of madness, and this is the way in which obnoxious-Professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequences with God, and here sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children; a recorded proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest, nor friendship, nor church, nor threatending storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We received, yesterday, the subjoined letter, da-

" PERRY COUNTY, Ala., June 19, 1855. MESSRS. EDITORS :- In response to your inquiries will state that in this section of Alabama the lands planted in cotton do not exceed those planted last

The crop in this neighborhood, and South of this for prolably twenty miles, is some two weeks earlier than the crop of last year. Last year we had to plant over late, and were chopping out cotton the first week in June The first bloom heard of last year was June 4th; this year 28th May, and I saw number the first week of June. At this time bolls half grown and larger may be seen in the Walker prairie region of this country.

North and West of this the crop is two weeks later than usual, owing to the late planting and the drought that followed.

There is little or no cotton remaining in the country. What is unsold is either at Mobile or on some landing on the river." The Greenville, S. C., Mountaineer, of the 21st

"The rains still continue to fall at intervals of a

few days, sustaining the hopes of the country for a bountiful crop year. The wheat cop is a better average, from all accounts, than ever before known, when its qualities are judged of, not by single districts, but by States.

Rather we might say by the whole United States .-Bad crops this year are not the rule, but the exception in every State. Oats, except in the lower part of the Southern States, will also be good every The effect of abundant crops will be to reduce the prices of grain, but there is no doubt that the farm-

ers will still realize high prices. Fifty per cent. off the present high rates, with good crops, would afford remunerating prices.' The Savannah Republican says:

"During the week just closing, the planters of Georgia have been favored with copious showers and seasonable weather. The prospect of the cotton, corn and rice crops continues good, and every thing promises an abundant yield. The corn is small in some portions of the State, and having already commenced to put forth "tassels" and "silks," it is thought the stalks will not attain to a large size, and consequently that the yield of fodder, if not of corn, will be somewhat diminished.

There were refreshing rains in this vicinity vesterday and the day betore, and our correspondents and exchanges inform us that other portions of the State are rejoicing in similar favors. A friend writing us from Bryan county, says: 'We have at this time fine growing seasons, and corn and cotton generally look well. "The last mail from the South brought us the fol-

lowing letter from an old subscriber:

" McIntosu County, June 21. "Messrs. Editors: I have just returned from a ride of eighty miles, and it affords me much pleasure to say that the Corn crops are as good as the most avaricious planter can desire them to be. The Rice I saw looks thin and yellow. I am how-

ever no judge of the plant. Cotton is rather late and small, but is fruiting well and growing finely. Itis too soon to form an opinion of its probable product, however. I met a great many persons from all quarters, and they give the most encouraging account of the promising crops. Yours truly, The Savannah Georgian of the 23d instant, says:

"We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a short trip to Appling, that the crops of the whole region through which he passed, presented a most flattering appearance. The corn in particular, of which much more has been planted than in previous years, is coming forward rapidly, and promised an abundant yield. The farmers all looked smiling and happy." The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 21st

instant says: We were visited by a most abundant rain on Wednesday night. More water fell then at any time for a year and a half, and it puts the crops beyond

By-the-by, we learn that the crops in this county were probably never so promising as they now are. Our section will be favored, by the benignity of Hea-

ven, with an abundant harvest. Thoughts of distress and famine have already vanished, and every heart beats high with the assurance of reinvigorated activity and prosperity." PROSCRIPTIVE ORGANIZATIOS!-The thirteen States

which seceded from the Philadelphia convention of know-nothings and set up a political creed of their own, included in it the doctrine of hostillity to Roman Catholics, and exclusion of all foreigners from certain offices. The know-somethings who have just adjourned in Ohio left out the doctrine of political discrimination against foreigners, but proclaimed the anti-Popery clause. The regularly-organized know-nothings who carried the convention in Philadelphia reaffirmed also the Catholic test, though it casts off from them a large class in two of the slaveholding States, (Maryland and Louisiana,) whom some of the leaders wished to save for the uses of These political organizations had their origin in

the Irish lodges of Orangemen, which were transplanted here, and in the provinces of Canada, some years ago. The anti-Popery feature is the indication of the common parentage of this diverse brood. They are, therefore, "foreign" in origin, as they are alien in feeling and purpose to the true re publican sentiment of America. But they have ceased to be dangerous. The very facility with which they are formed and multiplied is fatal to their perpetuity. Everywhere throughout these orders there is division. In vain they seek unity in this State by expelling 80,000 subordinates who voted last fall against the decree of the order. It was as easy to create a new order as it was to call the old one into being. We shall soon, then, have a swarm of these secret organizations, with the abourd titu-lar hierarchy of Mighty Screne, Inexpressibly Grand, Mighty Grand, Past Grand, Very High Scribe, &c, &c., which seems to form the attraction of the order.

But the very prolific nature of these creations shows how short they are destined to live. The analogy in these matters holds good, that the lowest forms of life, the insects, the ephemera, have this facility of reproduction, and that "a breath numakes them, as a breath has made,"

The worm that suffers mineing into parts "
May sprout forth heads and tails, but grows no hearts.

Albany Atlas.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloopsof-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

EALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE
or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered a' each of the navy-yards at Pensacoia, Norfolk,
Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—
will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Lie Oak," and addressed to the "Bureau of Construction," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thir-

ty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and col-lateral security, fifteen per cent, will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld su h further anount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent, or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contracor may name, within thirty days after us presentation to

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and has sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages. a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satsfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of pr miscuous tumber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough hewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-hirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the beveltings shown on the bevelting boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the piecies will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that mar ked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steam son, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 1814 inckes; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 mches. The siding of the frame tumber must be 181/4 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one foorth part must side

18 inches, and the remainder 131/4 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 171/4 inches, at at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches. The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 141/4 feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st Oc-

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER. I, - of the State of -, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at -, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain..... 3,600 cubic feet, at per foot—\$ kinds, estimated at 20,400 " at per foot-Promiscoous timber, amount-Total amount .... \$0,000

(Total value to be written in words.) Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at -, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at -, or to me at -, for signature and certificate

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned, —, of —, in the State of —, and —, of —, in the State of —, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing b.d be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy a ent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sur-ties; in case said - shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said - and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guaranters. A B

Witnesses; I hereby certify that the above-named A B and C D are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or nacy agent, and no others. June 27, 1855.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPAILTMENT, DROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 80th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department in the cay of Wash ngton, until 5, p. m., of the 11th of June, 1855, to be decided by the 12th June, 1855, on the routes and in the times herem specified. NORTH CAROLINA.

From Hillsboro', by Chapel Hill and Moringsville to Morrissville, 30 miles and back, six times a week Leave Hillsboro' daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m; Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 8 a m; Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 1 a m; Arrive at Morrissvile same day by 6 a m; Leave Morrissville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m; Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 11 a m; Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m; Arrive at Morrissville same day by 6 a m.

These hours of departures and arrivals to be changed

as may be necessary to secure close connexions at al times with the railroad schedule at Morrissville and From Hillsboro,' or the terminus of the railroad, by Green Spring, Mason Hall, Graham, Boon's Station, and Allemance, to Greensboro' 42 miles and back,

Leave Hillsboro', or railroad, daily on the arrival of the cars, say at 8 a m; Arrive at Greensboro' same day by 5 p. m; Leave Greensboro' on arrival of mail from Lexington

say at 7 p m; Arrive at Hillsboro,' or railroad, next day by 4 a m. INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

1, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_, agreeably to the advertisment of the Postmaster General, dated May 12, 1855, and by the following in ide of conveyance,

for the annual sum of

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Form of a Guarantee. The undersigned, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_undertake The undersigned, residing at——, State of—undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No.——be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of he act of Congress of July 2, 1886. Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate. The undersigned, postmaster of ----, State of certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

For fuller instructions, with conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see the general advertisements for mail proposals in the southern States, dated January 12, 1855. JAMES CAMPBELL Postmaster General 1075 www. May 13, 1855.

Johnston Male and Female Academy. JOHN W. STUART, Principal. ASSISTED BY COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS.

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, the 16th of July next. The tnition per session of five months, is as follows: Reading and spelling.

Grammar, geography, and arithmetic, 12

Classics and higher branches of English, 16

Music, (use of piano included,) 20

Board can be had at six dollars a month.

June 25, 1855. 1080—8t. Register please copy 3 times.

ANTED—A situation by a good and fast Apply at this office soon. Raleigh, June 27, 1855.

TO PRINTERS!

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAR-oling Muddal Insurance Company, held on the sh-inst; the following persons were elected Directors and Offi-cets for the ensuing year: DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roufhae, Raleigh. Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, James F. Jordan. James M. Towles. do. James E. Hoyt, Washington Alex. Mitchell, Newbern. Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City. F. F. Fagan, Plymouth. W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro. H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Geo. A. Smith, Milton.

O. F. Long, Hillsboro,' loseph White, Anson County. Josh Boner, Salem, A T. Summy, Asheville. OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY J. B. G. Roulhae, President. H. D. Turner, Vice President. John C. Patridge, Secretary.

John H. Bryan, Attorney. J. Hersman, General Agent. John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpent ne Disulleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now corne property amounting to \$4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Bun-dred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annnin, on all grades of property embraced in its operations. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, So'y. Raleigh, June 12, 1855.

K NAP OF REEDS MASONIC SCHOOL.—
The first session of this School under the present title will commence on the 5th July next, and contains fire months, under the care of Mr. John C. Denny, Prive 1 with competent assistants. The Academy building is a us two story house, situated on the nan it s borough and Oxford read, midway between these placeand 12 m les north-east of Durham's station on the Cen Road, where boys coming from the low country can obtain private conveyance to Knap of Reeds. The location is quite healthy, pleasant and enviable, and the ne ghborhood entirely moral and temperate.

No sectarian principles in any shape or form will be in-There are several churches of different denominations conven ent, which the students can attend at pleasure on Mr. Denny's experience in teaching will not only enable

him to conduct the School to advantage but also to theroughly prepare boys for the first or second class in College or for the ordinary business of life. TUITION PER SESSION Elementary branches, Higher branches, English, Languages,

Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy for \$6 per month. A. M. VEAZEY, Sec. Ex. Com.

Tri-Weekly line of Four Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Morganton via Statesville and Newton, EAVES SALISBURY ON MONDAY WEDNESday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Morganton next morning to breakfast, and leaves Morganion on the same days and arrives in S.I sbury on the next days to

breakfast. No pains or expense will be spared to make this one of the most comfortable and expeditious stage routes in C. S. BROWN, Contractor, Salisbury, N. C. June 29, 1955.

vernment for supplies of pure Guano of their own impertation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, for each only.

I ton or under, 2% cts. per lb; I to 5 tons \$41 per ton of 2,000 lbs : Over 5 tons \$50 per ton Deliver es can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, free of

TDERUVIAN GUANO .- We have arranged with

Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruy an Go-

Dravage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts, per ton. Railroad freight from W.lm.ng-ton to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillshore,' will be \$2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN. June 27, 1855.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL eommence on the 9th of July next, and continue twenty-one weeks. Tuition as heretofore, viz: Latin and Greek, per session,

English, Board, in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from \$35 to \$40 per session. I shall have the assistance next session of Mr. S. M. Wells, as joint Principal.

Cedar Grove, Orange, June 14, 1855. OXFORD MALE ACADEMY. OXFORD N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN THE 9TH JULY-Board and Tuition, without extra charges, \$75. Tuition as heretofore, and payable in advance.

For the future, the school will be conducted in a remote and retired part of the town; and pupils bearding a the vicinity of the Academy, or with the Pricipal, will be removed from any corrupting influences of the town.

J. H. HORNER, Pr ne pal. 9-15 hJ. Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the

manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all varie y and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always n hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a tirst-rate Northern Carre and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all. He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Yard. variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, be respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to. Address, WM. STRONACH, Raleigh. October 14, 1854. 97-wy.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY. THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1895, under the superintendence of Mess A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per sess on of five months, as follows: Spelling, reading and writing, \$ -.00 6,50

Arithmetic, grammar and geography, Philosophy, botany, history, &c., Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c., Music and use of instrument French. Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for \$6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. OST SINCE THE SOTH DAY OF LAST MARCH. A a Bonniy Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winneld Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such way rant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winneld Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying

for a warrant under the act 3d March just.
W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan, of Granville Co., N. C. June 26, 1855. NOTICE.-WHEREAS RUFUS HENAN has been duly bound to me by the County Court of Alamance

county, to serve me as an apprentice, until he is twenty one years old. And whereas the said Rufus, being now between 16 and 17 years old, has left my service without any just cause, I hereby give not ce to all persons not to any just cause, I hereby give not ce to all persons not to here or employ or harbor the said boy, under the penalty of being Lable to me for the value of his Labor—for all such damages as I may be entitled to by law.

I will give a reward of five cents, but no thanks, to any one returning said boy to me. JERRY KING.

9th June, 1855. SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI-CAL SCHOOL, Warrenton, N. C.—R. A. EZELL rincipal, with a competent Instructor in the Mathematical

The Fall Session will commence on the 9th of July. The number of Students is limited, and every attention is paid to the moral and intellectual training of boys entrusted to the School.
TERMS-For Board for the session of 5 months, \$60 00 6 00 Friel and lights in the Room,
Tuition in Ancient Languages and Mathematics,
Tuition in the English Branches,
in the Modern Languages, each,

Sold for the highest price paid in the United States, and immediate returns made in Bills or Sight Brafts to all sections of the Uplon, for a commission of One Dollar for each Warrant sold. The best references given in different states when required. states when required.

Address JA MES M. EDNEY, 56 John Street, N. F.,
(Into of Asheville, N. C.)